

ARREST OF NATHAN YIDAVER

MARKED MONEY PAID TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S AIDE.

A Tangled Plot With Detectives Looming in a Clothes Closet at Ex-Bank President's Home and Complainant's Lawyer Furnishing \$5,000 Cash Bail for Yidaver.

Nathan A. Yidaver, who was appointed a special Deputy Attorney-General to prosecute the Klesner Park investigation before the Queens county Grand Jury and did not get President Bernal indicted, and who is now getting a special retainer from Attorney-General Jackson in Mr. Jackson's action to dissolve the charter of the New York City Railway Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to extort \$500 from William R. Montgomery, who was president of the Hamilton Bank and who is under indictment for making overdrafts on the bank.

Yidaver is an active Hearstite, having been put forward as a candidate for the Supreme Court in the Murphy-Hearst fusion in 1905 and being nominated last year for the Court of General Sessions on the Independence League-Republican ticket. He says that he accepted the money from Montgomery as a retainer and that it had nothing to do with his connection with the Attorney-General's office. Attorney-General Jackson says he is confident that Mr. Yidaver would do no wrong.

Mr. Yidaver was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Astor House after he had luncheon with Montgomery, who passed \$500 in marked bills to him. The "plant" was made with the knowledge of the District Attorney's office and one of District Attorney Jerome's detectives arrested Yidaver. He was arraigned before Magistrate Herrman in the Centre street police court and after he had made a hot speech denouncing his arrest and the District Attorney he was held in \$5,000 bail for a hearing this morning. Lawyer Moses H. Grossman of House, Grossman & Vorhaus put up with the City Chamberlain the necessary cash for Yidaver's release and Yidaver left the court after he had kicked his heels there for about two hours.

District Attorney Jerome declined last evening to go into all of the details leading up to Yidaver's arrest until the statements of all the witnesses had been taken. Assistant District Attorneys Krenel and Smyth were taking them last night. A Grand Jury investigation has been begun and Attorney-General Jackson will be a witness this morning for the purpose of explaining to the Grand Jury that Mr. Yidaver is not connected with his office now and couldn't have attempted to extort money as a public officer.

Montgomery was president of the Hamilton Bank when it closed its doors on October 23 and the Attorney-General had a receiver of his own selection put in, Frank White of Buffalo, who afterward publicly accused Montgomery of making overdrafts. In November, according to the District Attorney's information, Montgomery felt that he had the bank in such shape that it could reopen if there was no opposition from the Attorney-General's office. About that time he is said to have had a conference with Yidaver, but whether it was sought by Yidaver or Montgomery is not disclosed. Yidaver, it is alleged, said that for \$150 he would stop all criticism of the bank and Montgomery that might come from the Attorney-General's office and that the newspapers, not having information from the Attorney-General about the bank and its affairs, would drop the subject. Yidaver was not then a Jackson deputy.

Moses H. Grossman was counsel for Montgomery and he sent his personal check for \$500 to Yidaver. The District Attorney has that check and there is said to be some record on it that shows that Yidaver got the money for services for the Hamilton Bank. After that, it is said, Montgomery consulted with others and decided that he wouldn't pay any more money and so far he has not paid the \$500 to Grossman. In the latter part of December Justice terminated the temporary receivership and the bank opened. A great crowd of depositors formed a parade and serenaded Montgomery at his home, but he was not included in the new directorate. Two weeks later he was indicted by the special county Grand Jury on two counts charging him with making overdrafts amounting to about \$33,000.

No far as could be learned yesterday there is no evidence that Mr. Montgomery had any further dealings with Mr. Yidaver until two or three weeks ago. Then he had in mind the opening of a new bank in upper seventh avenue. It is known that there were several conversations between Montgomery and Yidaver, and Grossman took part in some of them. Mr. Jerome said yesterday that there was nothing to show that Grossman had done anything wrong or that he contemplated doing anything illegal. Montgomery spoke to Grossman and it was suggested that Yidaver should be consulted. While these negotiations were in progress some one laid information before the District Attorney of what was going on. In order, Mr. Jerome says, to substantiate certain statements that were made to him it was arranged that Grossman should have a talk with Montgomery either on Tuesday night or yesterday morning. The object of the talk was to have brought out just what Grossman understood Yidaver had agreed to do.

On Tuesday evening Lieut. Berry and Detective Fitzsimmons of the District Attorney's office went to Montgomery's home at 1867 Anthony avenue, The Bronx. They had with them a stenographer from Mr. Jerome's office. They waited all night, but Grossman did not appear until yesterday morning. Lieut. Berry was in hiding behind a screen. Detective Fitzsimmons and the stenographer were in a clothes press and they were able to come out.

Mr. Jerome refused to give out the details of the interview as it had not been put in typewritten form. He asked Berry if from his experience he was convinced that the crime of attempted extortion was about to be committed. Berry said he believed it was, and Mr. Jerome told him to use his judgment and if any money was passed in pursuance of what had been arranged to make an arrest.

Yidaver and Montgomery met about 1 P. M. in one of the small dining rooms of the Astor House on the Vesey street side. Berry and Fitzsimmons were in the room. Mont-

JAPAN THREATENS WAR

Unless China Releases Ship That Took Arms to Rebels.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
TOKYO, March 4.—Japan received replies to-day from Peking and the Viceroy of Canton in reference to the Tatsu Maru. The terms are not announced, but it is stated that while they do not necessarily reject Japan's demands they do not satisfy the Government.

SHANGHAI, March 4.—Japan threatens to declare war on China unless the Chinese Government shall release immediately the Japanese steamship Tatsu, which was seized at Macao on February 7 on suspicion of bringing arms and ammunition for the revolutionaries. The vessel was taken to Canton and has been detained there in spite of the protests and demands of the Japanese Government.

LONDON, March 5.—According to the latest accounts received here the Tatsu Maru incident has led to a grave situation, which may have the worst consequences. The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent reports that the relations between China and Japan are seriously strained, Japan declaring that if the steamer is not released she will regard China's action as a casus belli.

The Japanese official version printed in London represents the vessel as having been forcibly seized by four Chinese gunboats while anchored awaiting the tide off Macao, the steamer being actually in Portuguese waters. Armed Chinese sailors boarded the Tatsu Maru and seized some goods. They grossly ill treated the crew. They took the vessel to Canton, where she remains.

To the Chinese contention that the Tatsu Maru intended to smuggle her cargo into Chinese territory Japan replies that the vessel held a regular permit, issued by the Portuguese officials, enabling her to land at Macao the arms and ammunition aboard, which were openly declared in the ship's papers. Therefore the case has nothing to do with the Chinese customs regulations and the charge of smuggling is precluded.

For these reasons Japan demanded the immediate release of the steamer, an apology and an indemnity.

KING CALLS ON PREMIER.

Edward Spends Half an Hour With Bannerman Before Leaving London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 4.—King Edward spent half an hour to-day with Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The King is going to Biarritz for his health.

The King's visit to the Premier is an example of the numerous little tactful courtesies on which the popularity of Edward VII. with the nation is largely based. It is the invariable custom for the British Premier on the eve of the sovereign's departure abroad to seek an official farewell audience at the royal palace. It is usually a mere formality. An omission of the meeting on the present occasion would not have been remarked. Hence the King's kindness in making the visit, which is unprecedented and fires the popular imagination.

The King arrived at Downing street, the official residence of the Prime Minister, in his private brougham. He was not noticed by the passersby. He forbade any ceremony, and he sat by the Premier's bedside and chatted cheerfully on ordinary topics. When he left the Prime Minister was noticeably brighter.

It is noteworthy that no British sovereign has ever before entered 10 Downing street since it became the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

U. S. GAINS IN MANCHURIA.

Great Beneficiary by Russian War, According to Japanese Figures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
TOKYO, March 4.—Statistics printed with the view to countervailing the assertion that American trade in Manchuria has declined owing to Japan's discrimination make it appear that American trade has increased remarkably since the war and that American goods are now flowing into Manchuria more steadily than they did into the old markets of China proper.

The importation includes material for the Japanese Manchurian Railway. American oil has especially progressed, shutting out the Russian to a great extent. The figures seem to show that Japan fought Russia on behalf of American trade, which is now supplanting Russian trade.

FACSIMILES ON CITY BONDS.

All Except Joe Souly's Signatures—Fifty Thousand of Them.

Comptroller Metz and his deputies, balking at signing 50,000 coupon bonds, have found a way out of the several weeks of manual labor which confronted them. They appeared a few days ago to Corporal Pendleton and he tells them that the bonds will be valid if facsimiles of the signatures of the Mayor and the Comptroller are engraved on them, and this opinion was supported by several leading corporation lawyers, who were asked to pass upon it. The Mayor was not so much interested in the outcome because he had an act passed last year by the Legislature authorizing his executive clerk to sign bonds in his name.

All coupon bonds have to be signed by the Mayor or his clerk, the Comptroller or his deputies and the City Clerk. While the Mayor and Mr. Metz have got rid of the trouble, there is to be no relief for the City Clerk. It is held that Mr. Souly must sign the bonds as a sort of verification of the engraved signatures of the Mayor and the Comptroller.

"And yet they say public office is a snap," Joe Souly said yesterday when he was told of this fact.

Fletcherizer's Damage Suit.

R. J. Sully, formerly of Brooklyn, but now living in Jersey City, is suing the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for \$1,100. In his complaint, which is listed on the calendar in the Trial Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the plaintiff says that he worked for the company from August, 1890, to April, 1900, and that during that time he was deprived of 3,000 hours which should have been used in making his food. He says his digestive apparatus is a wreck.

Louise Dresser Gets a Divorce.

Justice Truax has signed an interlocutory decree granting Louise Dresser, the actress and singer, a divorce from her husband, Jack Norworth, who is a monologist in vaudeville. Miss Dresser, who is regarded as one of the best-looking women on the stage, is one of the principals in the new Fields show at the Herald Square Theatre, "The Girl Behind the Counter."

NO WHIPPING IN THE SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION VOTES 21 TO 17 AGAINST IT.

But the Matter of Special Disciplinary Schools Is to Be Looked Into—Athletics Blamed for Poor Discipline—More Ethics Suggested as a Good Remedy.

The Board of Education rejected last night by a vote of 21 to 17 the report of the special committee recommending the restoration of corporal punishment in the public schools.

The vote was taken at midnight, after most of the members of the board had talked on one side or the other.

After the vote had been taken Commissioner Jonas moved that the same committee be asked to take up the matter of the establishment of disciplinary schools for incorrigibles in various parts of the city. This motion was carried.

On the secretary's desk were many protests from organizations and individuals against the restoration. Among these were 279 green postcards. Commissioner Suydan of Queens sent a letter saying he could not attend the meeting, but was strongly opposed to the committee's report. Ex-President Burlingham of the board also wrote opposing the rod in schools.

Chairman Jonas of the special committee declared that the report was a warning to parents of pupils that if their children were going to be disorderly at school they would not be permitted to associate with other public school pupils, but would be sent to the training school.

Dr. MacDonald, another member of the committee, read two typewritten pages strongly condemning whipping in the schools, and then started off on another bunch of manuscript, forty pages of arguments in favor of such punishment. He declared that from all sorts of points of view judicious whipping would conduce to a better degree of discipline.

Dr. MacDonald read for something more than half an hour. Mr. Kantler, the next speaker, said he hoped the time would never come in this city when teachers and pupils would be brutalized by the use of the rod.

Robert Harrison said he didn't think physical torture was a proper part of modern education. "There are as many bad girls as bad boys in the public schools," he said, "and the public would never tolerate the whipping of girls. It seems to me that the special committee has based its report on the opinions of teachers and principals only and that in these matters such opinions are of little value."

"Are we going to permit our boys to be degraded because they happen to antagonize a hot tempered teacher? What should be done in the schools is to teach more ethics, especially to the teachers, and then we'll have well behaved pupils. Many a boy has been ruined for life when flogging was the custom. Let us not have the big stick in our schools, but a big conscience and a big heart."

C. E. Bruce said that in the past two years only 371 incorrigible pupils had dropped out of a total public school population of more than half a million. He believed that showed a good degree of discipline and that whipping was not necessary. He believed there would shortly be a reaction in the matter of athletics among school boys, which would assist discipline. Discipline, he said, had been broken down by interscholastic athletic competition—the pupils were so taken up with athletics that they didn't care about their school work, and, in fact, came to consider themselves as professional athletes, independent of studies and of discipline.

On the other side John Greene said: "The one thing that wins in society as well as in schools is the rod of compulsion. We want peace in the schools and that cannot be obtained by moral suasion." Supt. Maxwell said that a flogging principal or a flogging teacher would soon lose all dignity, and called attention to what the principal of a school of forty-eight classes would have to do in the flogging line if he were called upon to do the whipping demanded by forty-eight teachers.

"Flogging has been abolished in the army and navy," he said, "and brutal drivers of horses are arrested daily. In the face of this, would the public stand for the beating of children?"

Dr. Maxwell said that the superintendents were solidly opposed to corporal punishment.

FAIRBANKS IN NO DEAL.

Wouldn't Have Vice-Presidency Again—Wouldn't Mind Being in Cabinet.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—A rumored combination between Senator Fairbanks, Indiana, and Vice-President Fairbanks whereby the latter is to accept the Vice-Presidency is denied by friends of Mr. Fairbanks here. They say that under no circumstances could he be induced to hold the second place on the ticket again and that he has not and will not enter into any deal looking to a combination with any one.

His friends say that while he has found the office of Vice-President pleasant is the main thing he has proved a closed door to any like activity or influence in the Senate and he has received no word from him since he has been elected.

It is also said that while he still expects to be nominated at Chicago he will not feel ill toward the party if he is not, for in the event of the nomination of any other candidate than Judge Taft he would expect to be called into the Cabinet if the nominee is elected. He is represented as preferring a Cabinet position to the Vice-Presidency, and his friends believe that the rumors of a combination are being spread here for the purpose of discrediting his candidacy for the higher office.

RHODE ISLAND FOR BRYAN.

State Democratic Committee Commends Him Because He Isn't a Reactionary.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.—A resolution unequivocally endorsing William Jennings Bryan for President was adopted by the Democratic State central committee this afternoon. The resolution in part is as follows:

It is perfectly plain that the vast majority of the citizens of this country do not want and will not have as their Chief Executive a man, no matter what his party, to whom the term reactionary can justly be applied.

The committee called the State convention for March 21. Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, will address the convention.

WHO FOR STATE CHAIRMAN?

In Washington They Talk of Cortelyou to Succeed Woodruff.

"Who is to be Republican State chairman to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff?" That was the question which was asked by Republicans yesterday in view of the meeting of the State committee on Saturday. At this meeting Carnegie Hall and April 11 are to be named as the place and time for the State convention, which is to name four delegates at large and their alternates to the national convention and endorse Gov. Hughes for the Presidency.

Mr. Woodruff said: "I am not a candidate for reelection as State chairman, but I expect to be reelected and will serve out the term."

Col. George W. Dunn came to town last night from Birmingham. He had read in the newspapers that Mr. Odell had spoken favorably of George W. Aldridge for State chairman to succeed Mr. Woodruff. Col. Dunn said: "If any Republican is to succeed Mr. Woodruff I believe Mr. Odell should be the man."

A report came from Washington that Republican of national fame believed that Secretary Cortelyou should succeed Mr. Woodruff on the ground that Mr. Cortelyou could unite all of the Republican factions of the State and line them up in battle array for the Presidential and State campaigns next fall. It was learned that privately many suggestions have been made to the effect that Secretary Cortelyou should succeed Mr. Woodruff because of his abilities as a harmonizer.

LOOK OUT FOR U. S. GRANT'S NAME.

In Fact It's Well to Look Closely at Any Paper You Buy.

A presumption that forged notes bearing the name of U. S. Grant, Jr., are in circulation was raised yesterday by a publisher warning against the purchase of such notes. The notice was:

U. S. Grant, Jr., has given notice that there are no notes or personal obligations bearing his signature upon the market for sale or discount, and he warns all persons that if such are offered they are fraudulent and void.

U. S. Grant, assistant cashier in the Sub-Treasury, who is a son of Orville Grant, a nephew of President Grant, said that the notice did not come from him and that he knew nothing of the occasion for it. U. S. Grant, Jr., son of President Grant, resides in San Diego, Cal., and has a son U. S. He owns much real estate in California and has been interested in several mining enterprises.

The only other U. S. Grant belonging to the prominent family is Lieut. U. S. Grant 3d, who married a daughter of Secretary Root and is attached to the President. He is at Brookline, Mass., and knows nothing about it.

None of the prominent note brokers of the financial district had seen any Grant notes. Men in the district who are engaged in watching the mining sharks and buckskins and discretionary pool swindlers said they considered it extremely advisable for buyers of paper of all kinds—notes, stocks or bonds—to examine the paper very closely. The swindlers in the old games, they said, were without victims now. Most of them are "broke" and are likely to become desperate. One of the credit agencies sent out notices yesterday warning against the purchase of any bond or stock unless it bore the indorsement and verification of a reliable broker.

HUGHES LEAGUE IN KENTUCKY.

Organization Formed to Put the Governor in Line as Second Choice.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—The Hughes League of Kentucky was organized here to-day. The officers are Thomas B. McGregory, Assistant Attorney-General, president; T. W. Vinson, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, vice-president; Roy Whitely, secretary of the railroad commission, secretary; and an executive committee composed of Representative John P. Haswell of Breckinridge county, Assistant Secretary of State W. E. Bidwell of Louisville and R. A. Cook of the auditor's department.

The officers are popular and active young State officials. No extravagant claims are made for Hughes, but the league hopes to divide the delegation, and the managers say that in all districts where Taft or Fairbanks gets the instructions Hughes will get the second choice instructions, so that before the balloting the nation's convention is over the Kentucky delegation will be in line for Hughes.

Republicans here say that Hughes would have got the delegates from central Kentucky for his unbending stand on racing.

RECTOR SAPHORE EXONERATED.

Bishop Olmsted Says His Remark to a Girl About Kissing Was a Mistake Only.

STRAUSE, March 4.—"I admit the imprudence of having jestingly made a remark to a young woman concerning the matter of kissing. That, however, is the full extent of my offense, which I have frankly admitted, for which I have apologized and which I sincerely regret. It was a thoughtless remark, provoked by light conversation and uttered without deliberation or desire. Faithfully yours,"

Bishop Charles Tyler Olmsted preached at All Saints' Church to-night and read the above statement of the rector, who has been charged by Miss Viola Hayes with having asked her for a kiss. Bishop Olmsted made the recent trouble the subject of his sermon and urged the members of the church to stand by their rector and forgive the mistake which he made.

"I am convinced," said Bishop Olmsted, "that the rector of this parish has done nothing that deserves as severe condemnation as he has received. He cannot be held to his story, and I believe that when you know all the facts you will not want to drive the rector out and deprive him of his living because he has no idea of doing anything out of the way. He went home on the night in question, told his wife, he afterward told the vestry of the church and he told me."

Pinkertons in Brooklyn Campaign.

Bird S. Cole, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that Pinkerton men would be posted at every polling place at the March primaries at which there is to be a big clash between the McGarren and anti-McGarren forces.

"There will be no halloo 'box stuffing,'" he said, "at these primaries."

THE "ROYAL LIMITED."

Famous Play House, 134 West 43rd Street, Washington, leaves New York daily, leaving at 10 P. M., 2nd St., 10 min. earlier. C. R. H. of N. Y. and S. L. and Ohio—Adm.

HART M'KEE DIVORCE SUIT ON

WIFE ACCUSES HIM OF CRUELTY AND WASTING HER MONEY.

Lawyer Also Makes Unprintable Charges Against the Pittsburger in Paris Court—His Turn Next Week—McKee Said to Have Abused Son of Late Hugh Tevis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 4.—The divorce case between A. Hart McKee and his wife began to-day. Maitre Barbour, counsel for Mrs. McKee, outlined the case he was prepared to prove in her demand for a divorce. After describing the couple's position and lives in America he said Mr. McKee proposed marriage a few days after meeting the lady now his wife. He told her he was free to marry, but during the engagement he was compelled to spend \$300 to settle the divorce case of his first wife.

McKee, the lawyer said, posed as a very rich man and promised to allow his wife \$25,000 yearly for dress. He said she need never wear her gloves twice. After the marriage, however, McKee's first care was to get the \$20,000 advance for his wife's child by her former husband, Mr. Tevis, doubled. He then compelled his wife to write to his father to withdraw her money, \$450,000, from the trust company in which it had been placed in order that McKee might manage it.

Soon after the marriage the couple went to Monte Carlo, where McKee gambled and lost heavily. Mrs. McKee never played here. McKee abused his wife terribly and threatened her with a revolver. He threatened to commit suicide if she did not give him all her fortune. She gave him \$15,000.

Maitre Barbour used twenty-four charges of cruelty against McKee, the last being that he had tried to attract witnesses to swear she was a chauffeur's mistress. He was always jealous of his stepson, Hugh, frightening him with a revolver and pinching his arms until the blood came. At Paris he refused to allow his wife to take her meal at the modest hotel where they were staying and sent a servant to buy sardines for her, saying the hotel prices were too dear.

His other characteristics, according to M. Barbour, included spending the day in pajamas and costumes which the learned academicians carefully explained to the Court. He wore socks for a month and then threw the remains away. He spent most of his time in writing articles for New York papers signed "Fin" and "Clarice."

He sold his wife's jewels. For a ring costing \$5,000 he took \$25. Thirty-two maids left his wife's service owing to his insults. Mrs. McKee began divorce proceedings in August, and now McKee had brought a cross-suit against her.

Maitre Barbour concluded with an unprintable description of McKee, in which the smallest matters were charged of using point on his lips and dyeing his eyebrows. Maitre Labori will give McKee's side of the case on March 11.

MAY BE 5TH AVENUE BURGLARS.

A Silver Crammed Suit Case Leads to Four Arrests.

In a young man named Arthur Klein, who was captured with a suit case full of silverware from the house of Arnold Kohn of 18 East Ninety-fifth street, and two others arrested last night, the police believe they have persons who are responsible for a number of recent burglaries in the upper Fifth avenue district.

Inspector McCafferty identified Klein as a man whose picture is in the rogues' gallery under the name of William Arnold, arrested on a charge of burglary on June 19, 1905, but not convicted. Klein was held in Jefferson Market court for examination.

Acting on a tip they got after the arrest of Klein, detectives Fox and Lafferty of the East 10th street station broke into a flat at 201 East 122d street and found a great quantity of jewelry of all descriptions, a blackjack, a bottle of chloral and other up to date paraphernalia.

In the room were James Buckley, who got out of Elmira Reformatory on January 21, and William Berrett, who was released a month earlier. Berrett is a friend of Klein's, the police say, and in his pocket evening newspaper clippings relating to the Kahn robbery were found.

The police say that the men had the stolen stuff ready to dispose of. The works of a dozen watches and the settings of rings had already been sold and the rest was to be disposed of as old gold.

A silver salad dish, which was a part of the loot of the Kahn robbery, was found yesterday in the Bonny Blue saloon in East 121st street near Third avenue, of which Thomas Cleary is the alleged proprietor. Cleary at first said that he got the dish from Klein. Then he said he got it from Buckley. He was arrested as a suspicious person. He was on the police force eighteen years ago.

POOLROOM IN BROOKLYN.

Held Opposite the Metropolitan by Flat Hunting Police.

Having heard that a brand new poolroom was doing business on the seventh floor at 1418 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, Capt. Farrell of the Tenderloin and Detectives Roland, O'Neill, Lyon and Eaton went looking for apartments late yesterday afternoon.

Walter Clifford of 203 West Fifty-second street, who opened the door, told the captain that he was sorry but the place was already rented. Replied Farrell:

"But I don't think any other apartment would suit me. I like the outlook I'll look the place over anyhow."

Clifford said he couldn't. The captain showed his shield and said he would. He did, and found thirty-one men in the place, which was fitted up like a flat. In an alcove off the parlor were a telephone and a sewing chest. The visitors arrested Clifford on the charge of aiding and abetting in the running of a poolroom. Matthew Frank of 1047 Bergen street, Brooklyn, who had \$612 in his pocket and who was in charge of the telephone, was arrested as the proprietor. The other men gave names and addresses and departed.

Another Fruitless Ballot for Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—After taking two ballots for United States Senator to succeed the late A. C. Latimer the General Assembly decided to postpone further balloting until noon to-morrow.

DEWEY'S CLARITY AND OLD BUNDY.

Taken with the Meal carries the blood. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 134 Fulton St., New York.

TO PASS AN EXCLUSION BILL.

Alliance Between Enemies of the Black and Yellow Races.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An offensive and defensive alliance has been formed by Southern and Pacific Coast members based upon the prejudice against the black and yellow races. The Southern contingent in Congress will assist Pacific Coast delegations in efforts being made to secure the passage of a law excluding Japanese from the United States. The Coast members in turn will stand by their Southern colleagues on the negro question.

WALES DEALS IN FUTURES.

At Least an Anti-Bearing Stein Man Quotes What He'll Do When He's King.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 4.—At the annual meeting of the Anti-Bearing Rain Association to-day a speaker said the movement had the hearty support of the Prince of Wales, who had promised the speedy suppression of the cruel bearing rain practice when he came to the throne. He quoted the Prince's denunciation of the practice published in a book by Gen. Baden-Powell, saying:

"When I am king I will make three laws. No one shall out-promise the rain. There will be no more sin in the country and nobody shall use bearing rains because they hurt the horses."

WAITING FOR EVANS'S SHIP.

The California Tarries at Magdalena Bay for News by Wireless.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 4.—By wireless to-day from Magdalena Bay it was learned that the gunboat Yorktown left there this morning for San Francisco. The remainder of the squadron, except the California, will sail for San Francisco on Sunday. The California will remain at Magdalena Bay for several days and through her wireless operator here expects to get the first message of the arrival of Admiral Evans's fleet.

CONGO FACT HANGS FIRE.

King Leopold Still Dickering With His Ministers—More Concessions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BRUSSELS, March 4.—There was a large crowd outside the Parliament House to-day in anticipation of the introduction of the Congo annexation treaty. It was announced, however, at the last moment that its introduction had been postponed until to-morrow.

It is evident that the whole question has not yet been smoothed. There have been several Cabinet meetings during the last twenty-four hours. The king was closeted with Prime Minister Schollaert for five hours yesterday and two hours to-day.

The concessions made by King Leopold include the abolition of compulsory labor in the independent State and the institution of a currency in which the natives will be paid.

LEGALIZES TRACK BETTING.

Kentucky Senate at the Same Time Moves to Wipe Out Poolrooms.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—By an overwhelming vote in the Senate to-day the Wilhelm anti-poolroom bill, containing a clause legalizing betting on racetracks, was passed.

The chief feature of to-day's session was the appeal to the Senators to vote for the bill made by Senator A. R. Barnum of Richmond. Senator Barnum was formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and is one of the ablest men in Kentucky. He came to the Senate expressly to get a \$500,000 appropriation for the colleges of the State.

He was counted as against the bill, but to-day when he arose to speak he said that since the days of establishing racetracks in the New World it had been a time honored custom to bet on races and far be it from the Republican party in Kentucky to change that custom.

As a result of his appeal practically every Republican in the Senate voted for the bill. The bill will pass the House.

The bill provides imprisonment for any officer who will permit a poolroom to run in his county and disqualifies him from ever holding another office.

MAY REVEAL BRYAN'S IDEAS.

Nebraska State Democratic Platform Probably Will Be Dictated by Him.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—The advance guard of the Democratic State convention, which meets in Omaha to-morrow, began arriving to-day.

The State officers of the Bryan Volunteers are in the city seeking to extend the propaganda of that organization, which is expected to take a prominent part in the coming national convention.